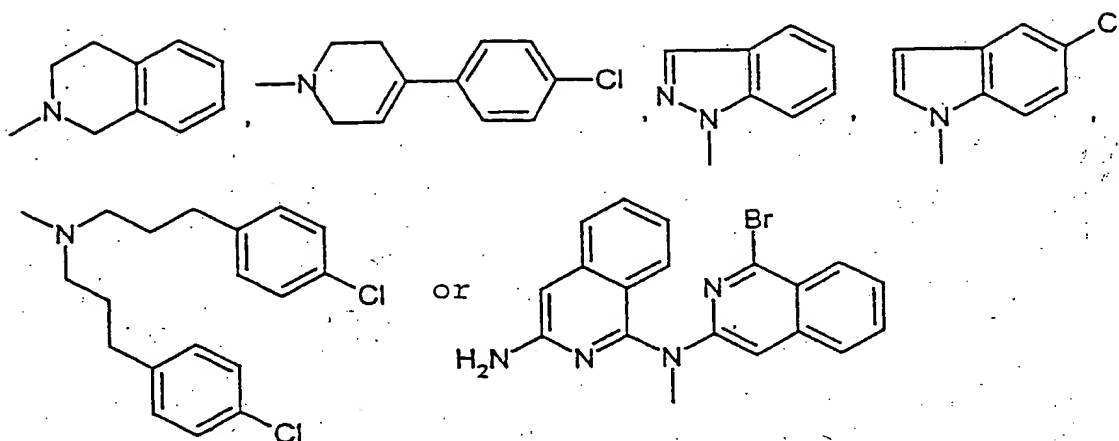


or A, Z and R¹ together form the group



m, n and o stand for 0-3,

q stands for 1-6,

R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e, R_f, independently of one another, stand

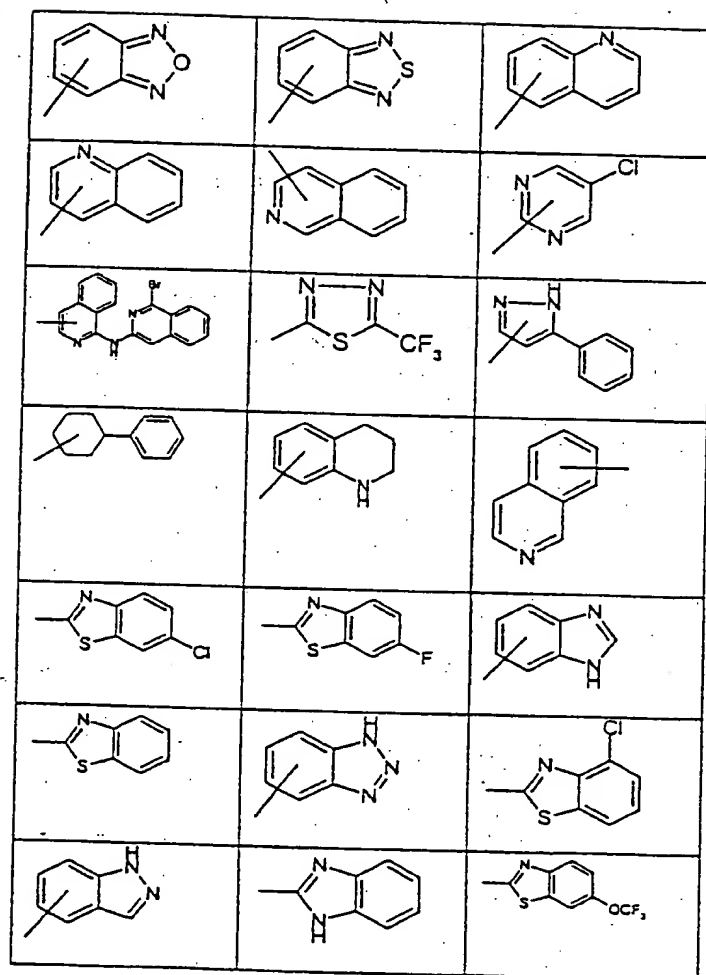
for hydrogen or methyl or the group =NR¹⁰,

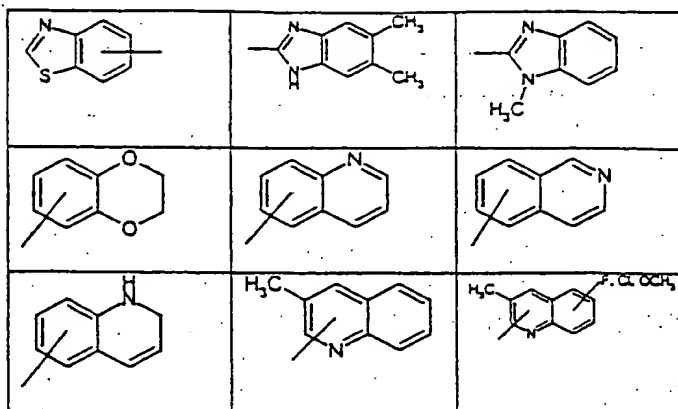
X stands for the group =NR⁹ or =N-,

Y stands for the group -CH₂-,

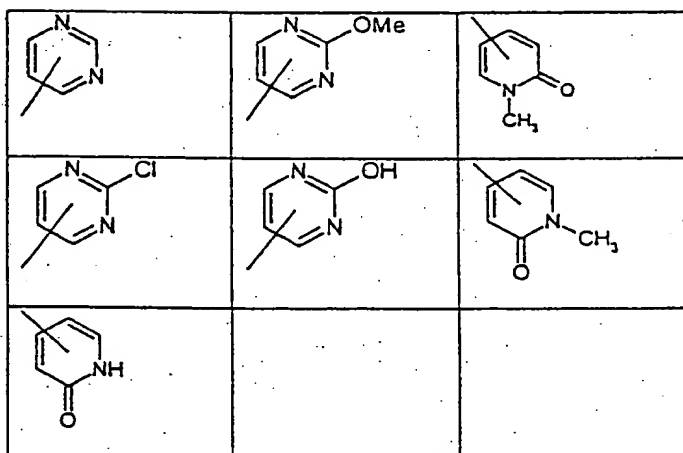
R¹ stands for phenyl, pyridyl, p-chlorophenyl, p-methylphenyl, p-methoxyphenyl, 5-chloro-2,3-dihydroindenyl, 2,3-dihydroindenyl, thienyl, 6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl, naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl, benzo-1,2,5-oxadiazole, 6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl, or for phenyl or pyridyl that is substituted in one or more places with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, trifluoromethyl, or for the group

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whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not right in the =NR² group in the meaning of A,
 R² stands for hydrogen or methyl,
 R³ stands for pyridyl, or phenyl, or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl that is substituted by hydroxy, halogen, methyl or methoxy, or for the group



R^5 and R^6 , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethyl,

R^4 and R^7 , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen,

R^9 stands for hydrogen,

R^{10} stands for hydrogen or methyl,

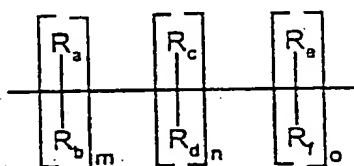
as well as their isomers and salts.

4. (Amended) Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, in which

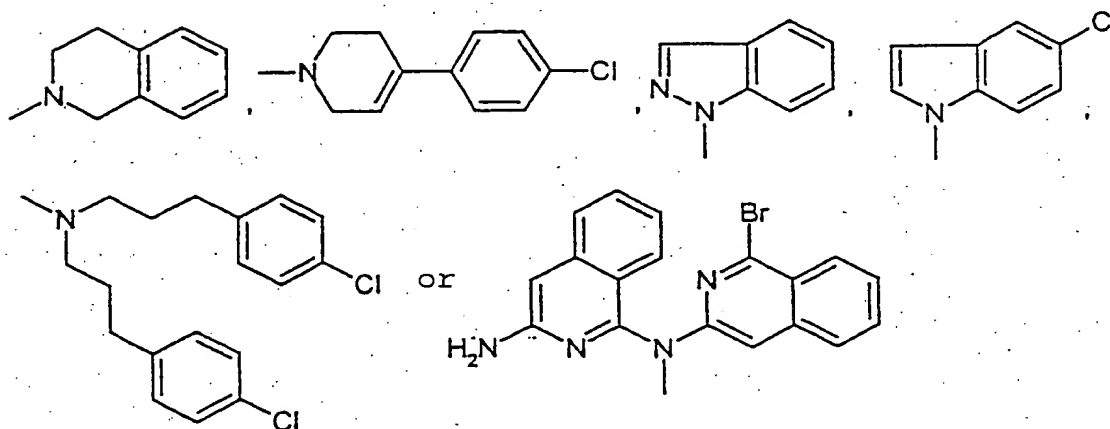
A stands for the group $=NR^2$,

W stands for oxygen,

Z stands for the group $=NR^{10}$, $=N-$, $-N(R^{10})-(CH_2)_q-$ or the group



or A, Z and R^1 together form the group



m , n and o stand for 0-3,

q stands for 1-6,

R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d , R_e , R_f , independently of one another, stand

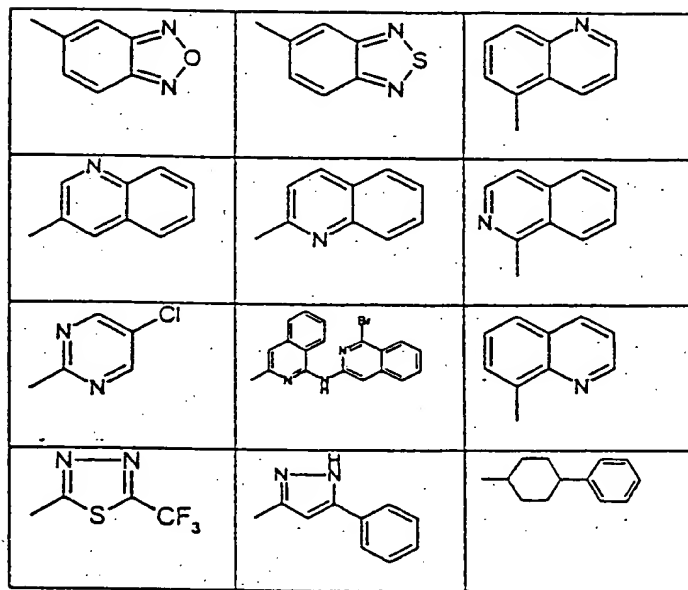
for hydrogen or methyl or the group $=NR^{10}$,

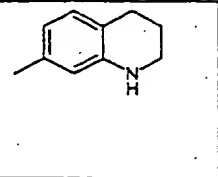
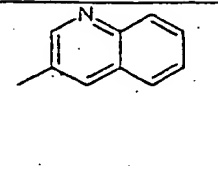
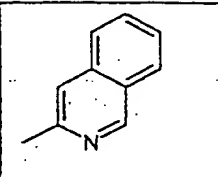
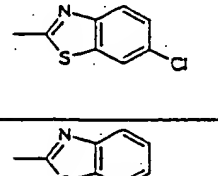
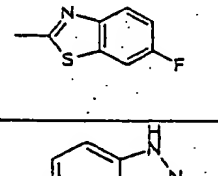
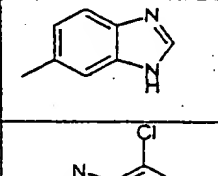
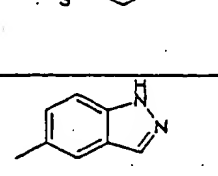
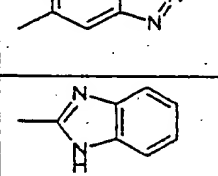
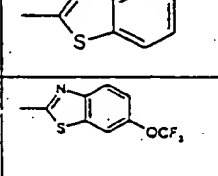
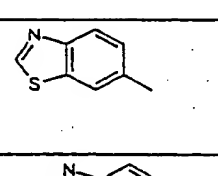
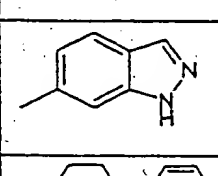
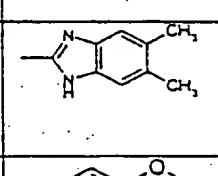
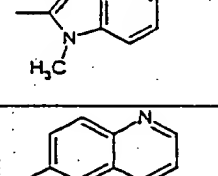
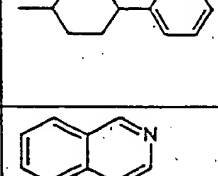
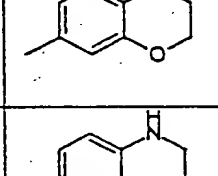
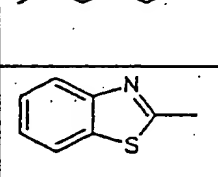
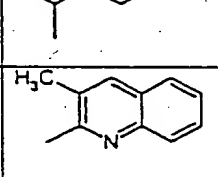
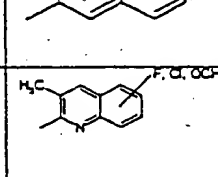
X stands for the group $=NR^9$ or $=N-$,

Y stands for the group $-CH_2-$,

R¹

stands for phenyl, pyridyl, 5-chloro-2,3-dihydroindenyl, 2,3-dihydroindenyl, thienyl, 6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl, naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl, benzo-1,2,5-oxadiazole or 6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl or for a phenyl or pyridyl that is substituted in one more places with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, or trifluoromethyl, or for the group

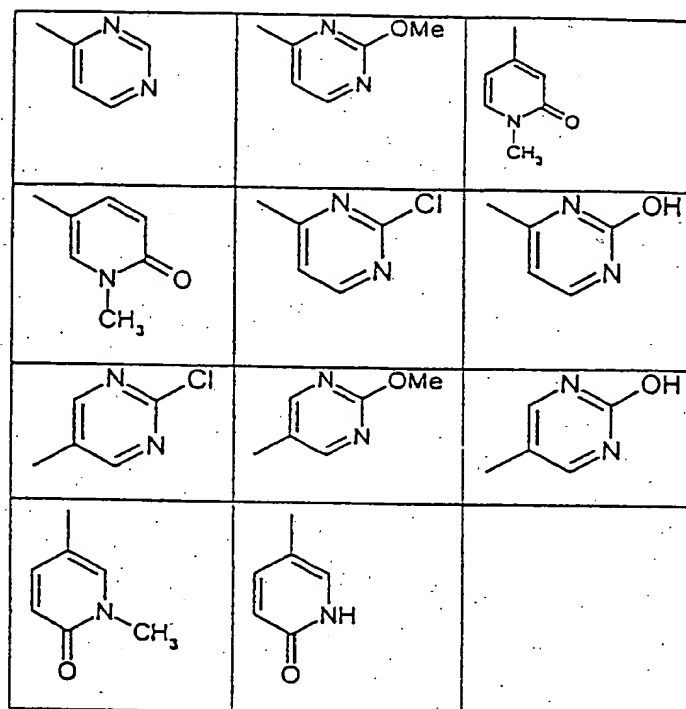


whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not
right in the =NR² group in the meaning of A,
stands for hydrogen or methyl,

R²

R^3 stands for pyridyl or for phenyl, pyridyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl that is substituted in one or more places with hydroxy, halogen, methyl or methoxy, or for the group



R^5 and R^6 , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, methyl, methoxy, or trifluoromethyl,
 R^4 and R^7 , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen and halogen,
 R^9 stands for hydrogen,
 R^{10} stands for hydrogen or methyl,

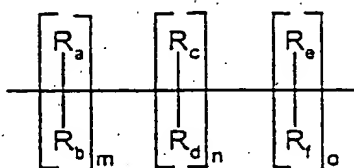
as well as their isomers and salts.

5. (Amended) Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, in which

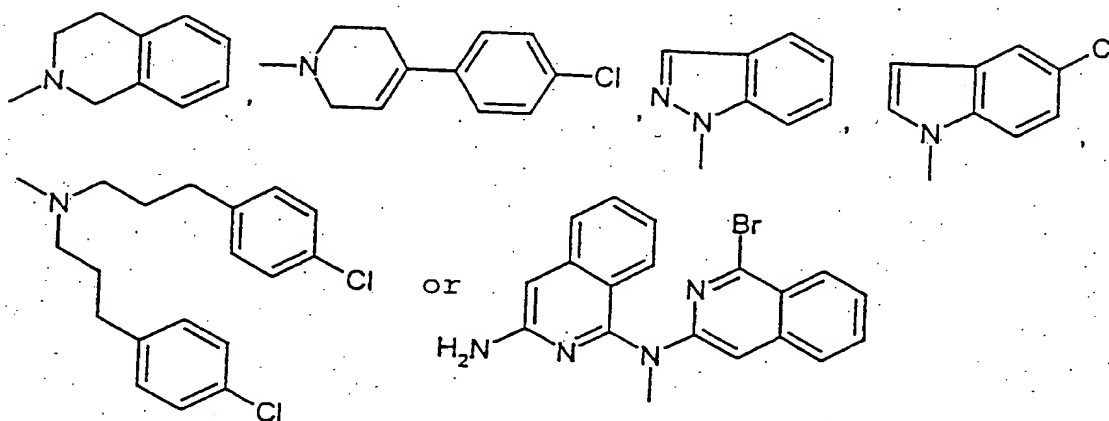
A stands for the group $=NR^2$,

W stands for sulfur,

Z stands for the group $=NR^{10}$, $=N-$, $-N(R^{10})-(CH_2)_q-$ or the group



or A, Z and R^1 together form the group



m, n and o stand for 0-3,

q stands for 1-6,

R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d , R_e , R_f independently of one another,

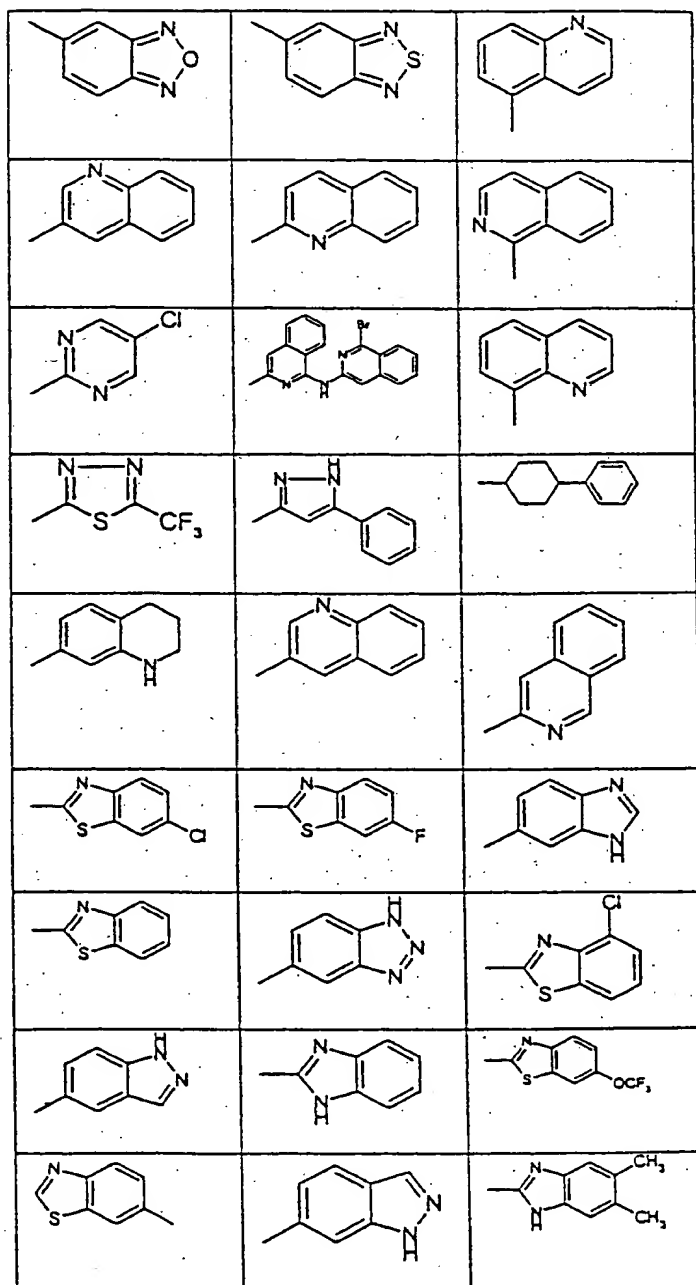
stand for hydrogen or methyl or the group $=NR^{10}$,

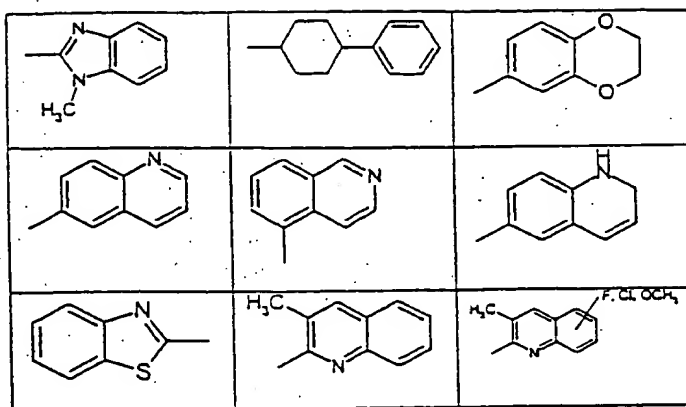
X stands for the group $=NR^9$ or $=N-$,

Y stands for the group $-CH_2-$,

R¹

stands for phenyl, pyridyl, 5-chloro-2,3-dihydroindenyl, 2,3-dihydroindenyl, thienyl, 6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl, naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl, benzo-1,2,5-oxadiazole or 6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl or for phenyl or pyridyl that is substituted in one or more places with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, or trifluoromethyl, or for the group

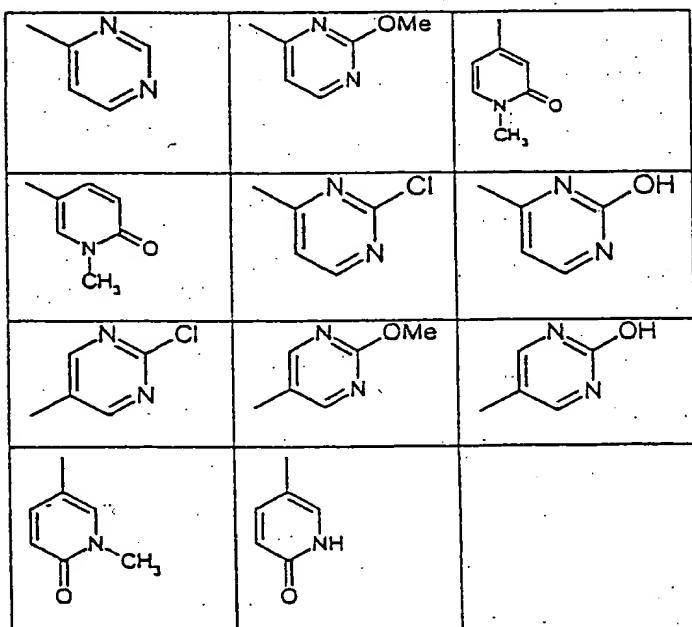




R²

R³

whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not right in the =NR² group in the meaning of A,
stands for hydrogen or methyl,
stands for pyridyl or for phenyl, pyridyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl that is substituted in one or more places with hydroxy, halogen, methyl or methoxy, or for the group

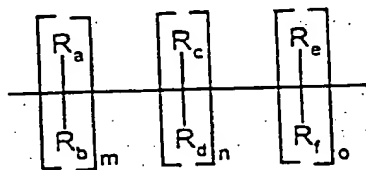


R^5 and R^6 , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethyl,
 R^4 and R^7 , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen and halogen,
 R^9 stands for hydrogen,
 R^{10} stands for hydrogen or methyl,

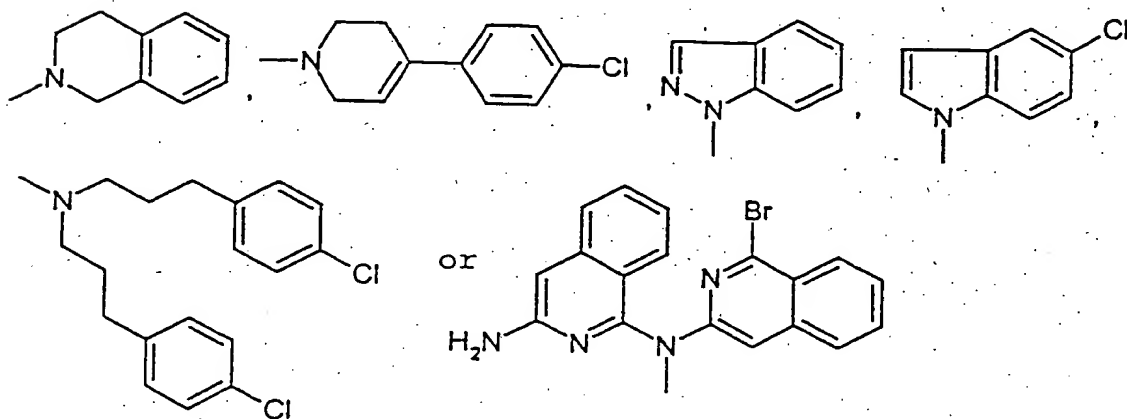
as well as their isomers and salts.

6. (Amended) Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, in which

A stands for the group $=NR^2$,
 W stands for two hydrogen atoms,
 Z stands for the group $=NR^{10}$, $=N-$, $-N(R^{10})-$ or the group



or A, Z, and R^1 together form the group



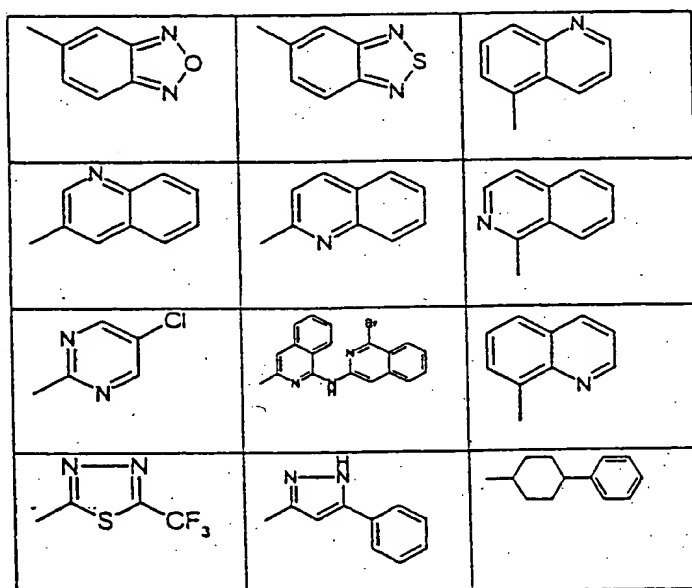
m , n and o stand for 0-3,
 q stands for 1-6,
 R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d , R_e , R_f independently of one another, stand
 for hydrogen or methyl or the group $=NR^{10}$,
 X stands for the group $=NR^9$ or $=N-$,

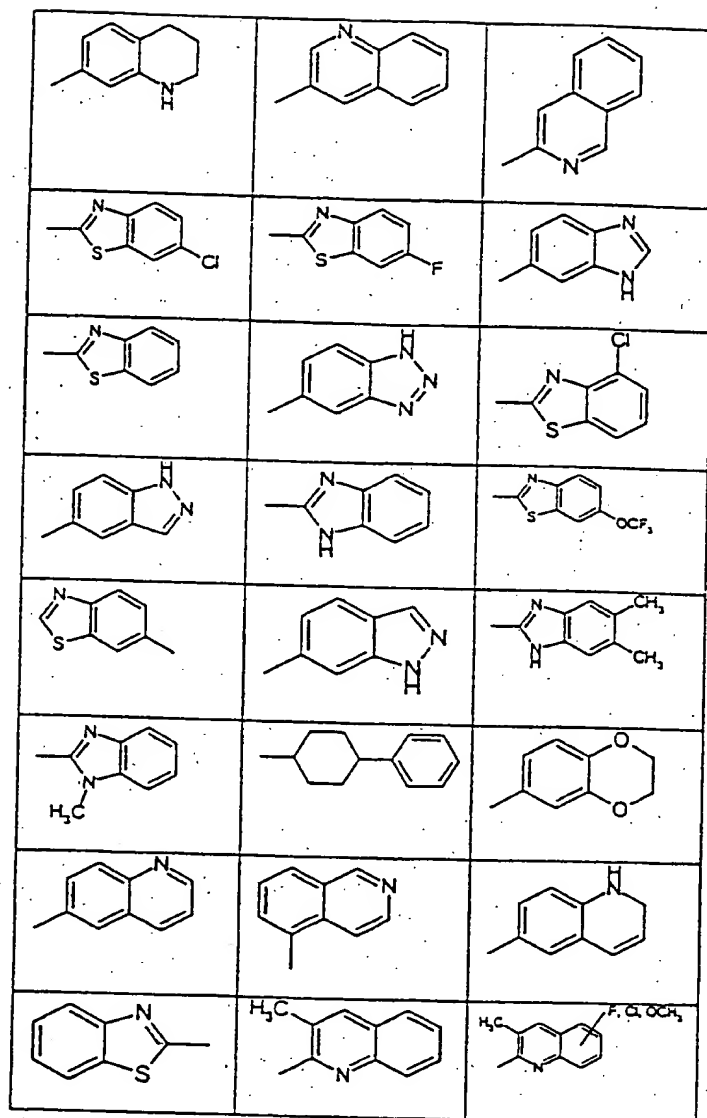
Y

R¹

stands for the group -CH₂-,

stands for phenyl, pyridyl, 5-chloro-2,3-dihydroindenyl, 2,3-dihydroindenyl, thienyl, 6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl, naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl, benzo-1,2,5-oxadiazole or 6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl or for a phenyl or pyridyl that is substituted in one or more places with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, or trifluoromethyl, or for the group



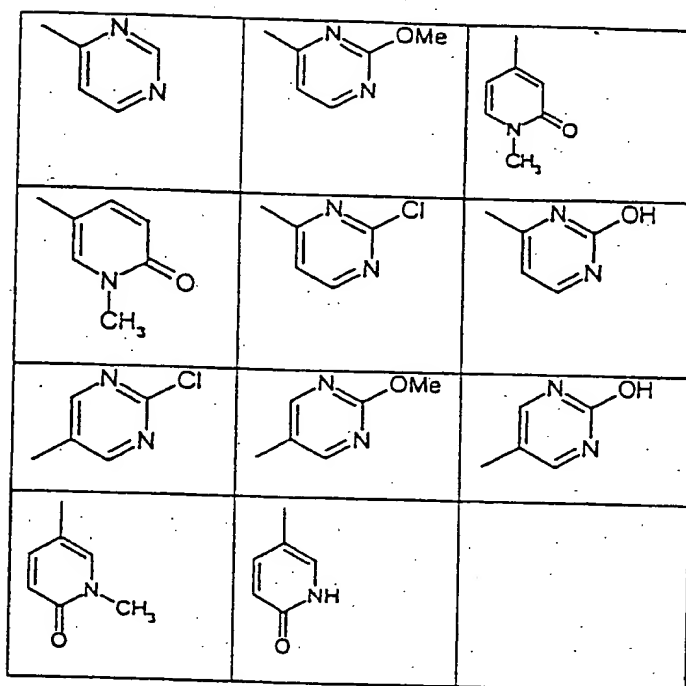


R²

whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not right in the =NR² group in the meaning of A, stands for hydrogen or methyl,

R³

stands for pyridyl or for phenyl, pyridyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl that is substituted in one or more places with hydroxy, halogen, methyl or methoxy, or for the group



R⁴ and R⁷,

independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethyl,

R⁵ and R⁶,

independently of one another, stand for hydrogen and halogen,

R⁹

stands for hydrogen,

R¹⁰

stands for hydrogen or methyl,

as well as their isomers and salts.

7. (Amended) Use of the compounds of general formula I, according to claim 1, for the production of a pharmaceutical agent for the treatment of tumors, psoriasis, arthritis, such as rheumatoid arthritis, hemangioma, angiofibroma, eye diseases, such as diabetic retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma, renal diseases, such as glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, malignant nephrosclerosis, thrombic microangiopathic syndrome, transplant rejections and glomerulopathy, fibrotic diseases, such as cirrhosis of the liver, mesangial-cell-proliferative diseases, arteriosclerosis, injuries to the nerve tissue, and for inhibiting the reocclusion of vessels after balloon catheter treatment, in vascular prosthetics or after mechanical devices are used to keep vessels open, such as, e.g., stents.

8. (Amended) Pharmaceutical agent that contains at least one compound according to claim 1.

10. (Amended) Compounds according to claim 6 and pharmaceutical agents according to claim 6 with suitable formulations and vehicles.

11. (Amended) Use of the compounds of formula I according to claim 1 as inhibitors of tyrosine kinases KDR and FLT.

12. (Amended) Use of the compounds of general formula I according to claim 1 in the form of a pharmaceutical preparation for enteral, parenteral and oral administration.

15. (Amended) Compounds of general formula V according to claim 13 for the production of a pharmaceutical agent for the treatment of tumors, psoriasis, arthritis, such as rheumatoid arthritis, hemangioma, angiofibroma, eye diseases, such as diabetic retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma, renal diseases, such as glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, malignant nephrosclerosis, thrombic microangiopathic syndrome, transplant rejections and glomerulopathy, fibrotic diseases, such as cirrhosis of the liver, mesangial-cell-proliferative diseases, arteriosclerosis, injuries to the nerve tissue, and for inhibiting the reocclusion of vessels after balloon catheter treatment, in vascular prosthetics or after mechanical devices are used to keep vessels open, such as, e.g., stents.